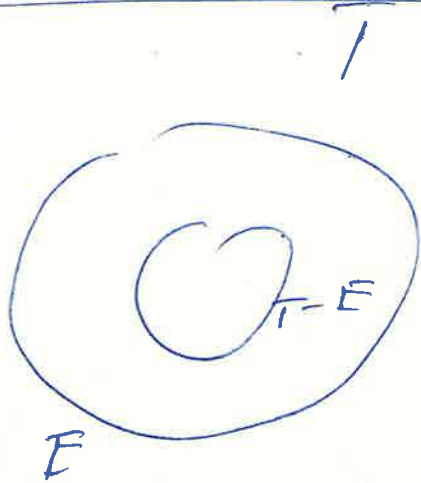


Title of Post's 1975 Paper:

Objectivism versus Sociology

T-E is  
not that  
not empirically  
refutable.



Ev of  
statements which  
are empirically  
refutable

T is identified  
with consequences  
drawn from  
its theories

E not closed - under deduction  
T and T-E are closed under deduction  
signified by Reichenbach's convention

Attack on objectivism.

"from the objectivist point of view it  
is quite irrelevant whether a theory has  
been created pragmatically 'ad-hoc'"

Comments on Part: Objectivism v. Sociology

p.3. "summed all potentially refuting tests"

All theories are false. How do we  
rate false theories - problem of  
verisimilitude (the v. objective nature  
known only to God)

p.4. problem of science

How is science possible?

This question not dealt with  
related to. You are two things  
possible

disturbed between

(1) How true is a theory

(2) Are we justified rationally  
in believing that a theory  
is true

(1) is addressed possible to feel  
US.

(2) . . . . .

p.5. Ad-hocness irrelevant

Are these objections created for  
ad hocness

cp  $\text{Prob}(e|T) = 1$   
as well as  $\text{Prob}(T|T) = 1$

p.6  $DE > 0$

Suppose  $T_2 = T_1 \frac{P}{P}$   
 $\uparrow$   
style expected  
foot

then  $E_2 = E_1 \cup e$

and so is increased  $DE > 0$

But do we want to say  $T_2$  is  
a better theory than  $T_1$ , just  
because it is more informative in  
trivial way?

M Popper would give  $DE > 0$   
as necessary condition but  
not sufficient -  
style varying them  
model feeds neuronal predictions